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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a271]

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Hongkong, 3rd January, 1906. [133]

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Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [122]

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Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a33]

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"The praise which we gave to the first number of the COSMOPOLITAN may honestly be repeated in reference to the second number. There is something very attractive in the unity which pervades the magazine through its being a one-man affair, and that one man being such an acute student of passing events and wielding such a vigorous pen."—*N. C. Daily News*, 30th October, 1905.

"The many articles are well and brightly written. There should be little doubt of success."—*Shanghai Times*, 20th September, 1905.

"Though the language of the staff is not English, the English of THE COSMOPOLITAN, idiomatically and grammatically, is irreproachable."—*China Gazette*, 22nd September, 1905.

"Among these are 'The Art of Eating,' a witty and observant discourse on modern table manners; it is certainly a heterogeneous collection of wit and wisdom, but it is the ideal of a Far Eastern magazine, for it will sober the over-spirited or brighten the gloomy, just as the spirit moves the reader. Taken all together THE COSMOPOLITAN is brightly written, up-to-date, and entirely interesting."—*Hongkong Telegraph*, 20th September, 1905.

"Le coup d'observation de notre nouveau confrère est si vaste que nous croyons que la 'copie' ne lui manquera pas, et nous lui souhaitons tout le succès désirable."—*L'Echo de Chine*, 20th September, 1905.

"... quite a new feature in Far Eastern journalism. The quality of the letterpress is well worth the hand-some setting. We have found a good deal of sound common sense in articles as well as no little fun and humour. Matters calculated to interest not only the foreigner in Shanghai and Chinese Treaty ports, but in Japan."—*Japan Chronicle*, 12th October, 1905.

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1905. [a2803]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [a34]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

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As communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and for publication but as evidence of good faith, all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be carried. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplies. Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C. 4th Ed. Editors' P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 5TH, 1906.

EVERYBODY at some time or other encounters a phrase in reading, which, while it does no more than embody and crystallize a belief they may have held firmly for years, appears to give such belief a definiteness peculiarly gratifying. To many, a sentence from Lieut.-General Sir IAN HAMILTON'S "Staff Officer's Scrap-Book" during the Russo-Japanese War will appear in that way. Drawing a picture of what with his essentially soldierly ideal he regards as "that glorious and impressive survival from heroic times a nation in arms," and holding up for comparison another less heroic view of an un military nation, Sir IAN HAMILTON goes on to remark, "With our education and military, and our Army organized on a basis of wages, we are marching straight in the footsteps of China, who one thousand years ago became so clever as to see that war was a relic of barbarism. So it is; but to neglect its precepts on that account is to hand over the conduct of the world to barbarians." That is a shrewd stroke; one that must greatly disconcert the good people who believe in the possibility of universal peace, and gain their faith to the ideals that were only partly incarnated in the Hague Tribunal. The logical conclusion of a world controlled by barbarians gains force by the undeniable fact that there is already a nation which for ages has taken to heart identical ideals, and is now actually in the position of seeing the world controlled by "barbarians." China has not always

lived strictly up to her ideals; they would cease to be ideals if that were possible in the case of any people; but there is very little doubt that, taken collectively, the Chinese have got nearer to the spirit of their teaching than have the nations which have professed them and indeed gloried in them as a part of something said to be better than mere philosophy. Crudely interpreted, this means an implication that the nations of Christendom have been more hypocritical, greater slaves to humbug; and we lack the courage necessary for an attempt to deny it. The preachers of the religion of peace have always shown a singular unanimity in ignoring the ideal when faced by everyday, practical issues; and have shouted for war with the lustiest of the lot. There was the famous recent utterance of a Japanese nobleman, that none of the arts of peace in Japan had brought that nation nearer to recognition as a civilized one; and that it was only when their ability to kill people was recognized that the nations trembled over each other in their haste to welcome Japan into the first-class ranks. There is no glowing away of the meaning of that; it is, in manner unmistakable, how little these ideals really do affect us. Our ideals are academic, philosophic, ornamental, conventional, anything but policies for use in times of stress. China, on the other hand, may be said to have given them a very fair trial. There have been sporadic lapses, of course; even Confucius could "lose his temper," and it would have been interesting to study MARCUS AURELIUS with the toothache, pestered by an insurance agent; but on the whole, China has, as a nation, followed for a thousand years the line of least resistance, and on occasions turned the other cheek. There is surely no necessity to indicate how her adherence to these ideals has "panned out." Neither materially nor spiritually can the Chinese be said to be advanced beyond the ordinary human nature which vents an expletive when its thumbnail is hit with a hammer. After a fair trial, China is going to revert to the methods of barbarism, the scientific, improved methods of barbarism which Christendom sends to the Far East along with its expounders of the "anti-theistic" ideals. Japan is frankly barbarian (in this connection). China sees that it has paid her neighbour, and more than that, she hears the other barbarians singing praises of Japan for successful barbarism. Then where do we stand? We cling, wisely, to the methods of barbarism, and we cling, unwisely, to the conventional humbug that forbids us from admitting it. Sir IAN HAMILTON, although he does not say so, sees that it is that humbug which prevents us as much as anything from reaping the full benefit of our practice. We are neither good fighters nor good peace-keepers. He does not suggest that the Japanese soldier is better in all respects than the British; but, after describing the desperate struggle made by a Japanese outpost of thirty-six men against a thousand Russians, he reverts to the question of surrenders, with South Africa in his mind, and confesses that "a soldier's parable the surrender type of army may expect to be handsomely thrashed by the no surrender type whenever and wherever they may meet." Does it not seem fair to conclude that, if we exonerate (as we must) the "surrender type" from the suspicion of cowardice, we must regard the impossible ideal as the things that hamper and handicap them?

The Egyptian Budget shows a surplus of £500,000. Taxation amounting to £322,000 will be remitted.

The latest census in Siam puts the total population at something like 6,890,000.

The Singapore Government has introduced a Bill providing for the more adequate treatment of "beachcombers," who have become a great nuisance there.

The absence of Noel Murray's customary weekly share report from Shanghai is another indication of the state of things during the riot week.

The *Corriere Sincero* hears that a detachment of the British Far East fleet will shortly visit Saigon. A grand reception awaits the visitors, who are expected on the 20th January.

For over a year a German steamer has been doing a profitable trade on the coast of Annam. Now, chances of profit are growing less owing to the Japanese "merchandise" flooding the markets there, and ousting the German articles.

One of Mr. John Hays' first recorded pleadings at Shanghai, since his departure from Hongkong, was in connection with "the difficult question" whether the Chief Officer or the Chief Engineer of a steamer is the superior in rank. The case, one of assault, on the *s.s. Stepey*, was adjourned.

Monday, 22nd January, is mentioned as the date of the election to fill the two vacancies on the Sanitary Board.

The new battleship *Pommern*, built for the German navy, was launched at noon on Dec. 2 at the Vulkan yard.

The Associated Omnibus Co., Ltd. (1906), has issued £50,000 worth of five per cent. first mortgage debentures at par for the purchase of motor omnibuses.

M. Ratard, French Consul-General at Shanghai, has returned to his post. He and Mme Ratard have been spending a holiday in Europe.

Mr. W. J. Bryan, advising the Filipino reformers to be patient, said: "I have told you what good people our republicans are, but I have laboured 20 years without making any impression on them."

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place quietly in January, between Sir Walter Hillier, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Miss Miron, daughter of the late Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., and of Lady Aitchison, of St. Christopher's, Oxford.

Messrs. A. P. Hunt, W. B. Cunningham, P. G. Gorton, L. M. King, G. P. Paton, R. S. Pratt, E. C. Schaefer, E. A. H. S. L. S. Taylor, and W. P. W. Tugwell have been appointed student interpreters in His Majesty's Consular Service in China, Japan, or Siam.

The *Times* of Dec. 2 announced: "Orders have been given for the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir A. W. Moore, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China Station in succession to Adm. Sir G. Noel, to be hoisted in the *President* on the 6th inst. and struck at sunset the same day. The *King Alfred*, Capt. G. D. Granville, is to convey the new Commander-in-Chief to China."

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Football Club in the Rugby match against The Navy at 4.45 p.m. to-day (Friday):—Backs: C. C. E. Gilbert. Three-quarters: L. C. Larmour, J. G. Lecky, J. M. G. Taylor and C. B. Dawn. Halves: G. R. Heany and R. J. Blackburn. Forwards: R. M. Panking, F. C. Hall, J. C. Steen, E. Rogers, S. C. Vickers, G. Rogarraz, A. N. O'Neil and H. P. Chard.

At the Tsimshatsui Police Station last night the members of the Hongkong Police Force entertained their friends at a smoking concert. To those who have dealings with them, and others, the hospitality of the Hongkong Police is well known, and when it is reported that nothing was left undone which was necessary to make the evening a success, it will readily be understood how successful the entertainment was.

Mr. Kuan, magistrate sitting with Mr. B. Teyean, British Assessor, at the Shanghai Mixed Court on December 20th, heard a charge against a chair coolie of plying for hire without a license under the Settlement contrary to Municipal Regulations. Mr. Kuan objected to the coolie being fined \$1, and said he did not recognise the sedan chair tax, but allowed the fine to be imposed under protest. Magistrate Kuan marked the charge sheet "S1 deposited to await consideration."

The Berlin Medical Association has recently been compelled with the case described by Dr. Schuster, of a furrier, 60 years old, who awoke one morning and noticed that he could no longer read, or, as he himself expressed it, "could not put together the letters." He recognises all objects which are shown him, but as soon as these are delineated on paper, even common objects, such as a house, a boat, or a flag, he fails to recognise them, just as a very young child fails. Dr. Schuster comes to the conclusion that an interruption has taken place in the connection between the patient's sphere of sight and his powers of associating ideas. Dr. Schuster calls the newly-discovered disease "soul blindness."

The leading Shanghai journal remarks: "The insincerity of the Chinese officials in the matter of the recent riot is shown in the sentences passed by the Mixed Court magistrates on rioters brought before them. By Chinese law, armed participation in a riot is a capital offence, and sentence is executed summarily. Most of the rioters, many of them notorious rascals, were sentenced at the Mixed Court mostly to six months' imprisonment. Either the magistrates do not know the law, in which case they should be promptly replaced, or they were anxious to show that rioting in the Anglo-American Settlement is a trivial offence as compared with rioting in a native city. No foreigners would ask for the capital sentence to be carried out on such offenders; but they should have a punishment which would be really a deterrent for the future."

The *Kokumata Shinbun* publishes an account of the outbreak at Harbin on the 28th of November. We read that towards midnight a number of riotous soldiers rushed into the streets and set fire to various Government buildings, murdering and pillaging. General Maderloff, whose Cossacks were broncked outside the town, immediately mustered his troops and rode in at their head, his idea being to restore order at once. He resorted to extreme measures, sabring some 400 of the mutineers and setting the torch to their barracks. But presently the Cossacks fell out among themselves, and the mutineers, taking advantage of this, attacked them and recovered the upper hand. There ensued a fearful scene of outrage, carnage, and destruction of property, and since that time the city is said to be in a most unquiet condition.—*Japan Daily Mail*.

TELEGRAMS.

[ROUTER'S SERVICE.]

FRANCE.

At the New Year reception at the Elysee, M. Tornielle, on behalf of the diplomatists, voiced the satisfaction given by the Russo-Japanese peace, and the advance made in the international peace movement. President Loubet, concurring in these remarks, said that he drew the most favourable conclusions from the pacific dispositions of the world.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ORGANISATION OF THE CHINESE ARMY.

The *Times*, discussing in two exhaustive articles by its military correspondent, Yuan Shi Kai's army, which is warmly praised for its excellence in training and discipline, describes a scheme for increasing the army to 432,000 men, and remarks that this would relieve the powers of all further anxiety for the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire.

THE ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

The anti-tea duty league is already conducting a lavish non-partisan election campaign by means of posters, and has now issued a strongly argued general appeal.

THE ELECTIONS.

The *Times* calculates that the Liberals must win 76 seats in order to defeat the Unionists united, or 117 to confront a possible Unionist and Nationalist combination. No fewer than 133 members of the House of Commons are not seeking re-election.

H.E. CHOU FUNG'S TRANSFER.

We published a telegram yesterday announcing the transfer to Poochow of the Viceroy of "Lianking" (H.E. Chou Fun, Governor-General of the Liang Kiang). Our correspondent described it as a "promotion downwards," but as an "Irish promotion" was unlikely in the case of such a successful official, we omitted these words.

We are now advised, by our colleague of the *Chung Nip Sun*, that his new position, the Governorship of Fukien and Chekiang, is no less honourable than the one he is leaving.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "TAMAR" V. H.M.S. "SUTLEY."

This, the first match in the opening round of the Soldiers' Club Football Challenge Shield, was played on the Naval Ground at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon before a large number of spectators. The teams were:—

H.M.S. *Tamar*: Flowers, goal; Wilkinson, back; Nicolson, Ridley and Whelan, halves; Alton, Parker, Platt, Woolley and Sander, forwards.

H.M.S. *Sutley*: Mellorby, goal; Honeybean and West, back; Kiver, Parker and Caves, halves; Barton, Spittles, Hood, Bailey and White, forwards.

Although the *Tamar* started one tack short, they had the best of the play in the first half, but their erratic kicking, coupled with the activity of the *Sutley's* goalkeeper, prevented any score being made. In the second half the *Sutley* players warmed up, but their efforts to score proved fruitless. Before each of the nets there were many anxious moments, but at the call of time no score was recorded.

Result: A draw.

PETTY OFFICERS TO STAND APART.

The following Admiralty Order has been promulgated at Portsmouth:—"Position of Petty Officer.—It has been observed on several occasions that petty officers have been assembled in the ranks at inspections and when forming guards, and that at classes of instruction the petty officers have been indiscriminately mixed with the lower ratings. These practices, however the position of the petty officers in their relations to the men and are prejudicial to the maintenance of discipline. Every effort is to be made to keep petty officers distinct from the lower ratings and to imbue them with a proper sense of their disciplinary relation towards their subordinates. On all occasions of men falling in the petty officers are to be kept separate from the lower ratings, and when classes of instruction are formed the petty officers are to be classed up by themselves. In future the prefix chief petty officer or petty officer is to be used by all ratings when addressing or speaking of men holding those ratings."

GREAT BRITAIN AND TIBET.

Router's Agency understands that the Tashi Lama of Tibet will, on the invitation of the Government, visit India, and in all probability will meet the Prince and Princess of Wales in Calcutta. The importance of this event is evidenced in Shigatse, where the Tashi Lama, whose residence is Shigatse, came on the departure of the Dalai Lama from Lhasa spiritual head of the Buddhist Church, and is regarded by his co-religionists with the greatest veneration. He has always displayed a friendly attitude towards the Indian Government. When Captain O'Connor visited him at Shigatse in October, 1904, while the British Mission was at Lhasa, he met with a very cordial reception from the Tashi Lama, who drew on the friendly relations existing between the Indian Government and his own predecessor, and expressed his entire approval of the Convention which was subsequently signed by Colonel Younghusband and the Tibetan representatives at Lhasa.—*Times*

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of this society was held at its registered office, No. 1 Queen's Buildings, yesterday forenoon, when the resolution previously published, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on 20th December, 1905, was submitted for confirmation as a special resolution. The shareholders present were:—Messrs H. W. Slade (chairman), A. G. Wood, N. A. Sibbs, G. H. Melhurst and A. Forbes (directors); W. J. Saunders (secretary), F. P. Hogg, A. B. House, C. M. G. Burnie, H. M. H. Nemazee, H. J. M. Carvalho, A. V. Apear, J. A. Carvalho and F. D. Goldard.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the confirmation of the resolution, said:—

Gentlemen, the object of this meeting is to submit for confirmation as a special resolution the resolution which you have just heard read, and which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held here on 20th December, 1905. I propose that this resolution be confirmed.

Mr. P. P. HERR seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN.—The resolution is duly confirmed. I thank you for your attendance, gentlemen. The society is now in a position to deal with the shares of the China Traders' Insurance Company in accordance with the terms of the society's offer.

CANTON IN 1905.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

The year that has just closed has been from the political, economic, and financial points of view as momentous as any in the annals of the City of Rams. It has seen the end of the trouble some Kwangsi rebellion and the restoration of order in that turbulent province. Important works have been undertaken, amongst which the removal of the obstructive barriers and other dangers to navigation on the Canton River, and the extensive reclamation works carried on both by the Government and private concerns rank amongst the most useful from the public point of view. Canton city has undergone a remarkable change within the past year. The introduction of foreign caps and uniforms through the influence of the Japanese, and the tendency acquired by landlords to build semi-foreign style houses are fast transforming the general aspect of this remarkable town. The city is slowly losing its pure native colour and one only hopes that its evil smells will soon be lost too. From the administrative point of view, useful reforms have been introduced, amongst the most efficient of which the new police system takes first rank. The furtherance of educational matters and an attempt at sanitation are also marked features amongst recent innovations.

MONEY.

Financially, the year has been a disastrous one indeed. Increased taxation demanded by the Treasury's constant appeal for funds has depressed trade generally. The tottering banks and loans that withstood the crisis last year are disappearing one after the other, and signs are not wanting that the coming Chinese New Year will see the end of many more. It is rumoured that half of the native silk looms will fall at the end of the year, and there is very little prospect of things improving in the near future. The crops have not been good and the prevailing high exchange has dealt the weaker establishments the mortal blow. The provincial coffers are empty and the Viceroy is at his wits end to make ends meet. Loan after loan has been raised, but this policy of filling a hole by digging a bigger one alongside cannot last for ever. The provincial credit is not unlimited. Nor can the various monopolists be expected to submit to further official exactions. The public lemon has been squeezed to its utmost and will not yield a single drop more. Any further appeal to the public is doomed to failure. The last loan was a total fiasco in spite of the "guarantees" offered.

POLITICS.

From the political point of view, the year is a record one. Official obstruction to anything foreign has been the dominant feature of the year under review. The Viceroy is one of the most ardent exponents of the motto, "China for the Chinese," and but for his extraordinary severity, would undoubtedly be a very popular man. It is a well-known fact that his relations with the representatives of the different Powers here have been far from cordial. Sickness is a badge often resorted to by officials who desire to evade discussions on matters annoying (from the Chinese point of view), and in this respect our present Viceroy is a past-master in the art, as he has succeeded in keeping foreign visitors away from his yamen for the last eight months.

A PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Signs are not wanting that the awakening of China has commenced, at any rate at this end of the Empire. The Japanese, who benefited for a time through the prestige they gained by their victory, and who had so carefully sown the patriotic and anti-foreign winds, are the first to feel the storm. Students are leaving Japan and the instructors here, I understand, are thoroughly disgusted. Meanwhile, drilling goes on everywhere and the much-despised yellow-peril may eventually turn out to be something more than a bogey. The boycott is as active as ever and the day is perhaps not far distant when a general boycott against the rest of the world will be the order of the day.

ODD VOLUMES' SOCIETY.

LECTURE BY MR. BAINBRIDGE.

For an hour, and a half Mr. Oliver Bainbridge yesterday afternoon discoursed in the presence of a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen on "Native Life and Customs in Southern Seas."

H.E. the Governor, who presided, introduced the lecturer. He said—Ladies and gentlemen, on the occasion of the first meeting this season of the Odd Volumes' Society, I have much pleasure in introducing to you as lecturer Mr. Oliver Bainbridge. Mr. Bainbridge is an experienced traveller in some of the less known parts of the world, and what he will tell us will no doubt be of great interest. He is also an experienced lecturer, so that he will put his facts in a way which will claim your attention. I am looking forward, and I think you are also looking forward, to a pleasant hour while Mr. Bainbridge gives his lecture (applause).

Mr. Bainbridge, at the outset, explained that he was prompted to travel by a desire to educate himself, and stated that the facts he would present that night he intended to publish in a book which might be of interest to people who had not travelled in the different parts of the world. Some people laboured under the delusion that he was an American. He was not. He was very much British, but he had lived in the United States and had a great admiration for the Americans because of their progressive pushfulness. Entering on his lecture proper, Mr. Bainbridge gave illustrations on the custom of various phases of native life in the South Seas. Dealing first with New Zealand, he described the Maoris as the greatest native race in the world, and in his reference to native religions he said the natives were not below the civilised races but merely behind them.

For instance, the South Sea Islanders had had the idea of the creation thousands of years before we had it. He pointed out that those people did not believe the idols they worshipped were gods, but those helped to concentrate their thoughts on their gods. In other words the profundity of their thoughts was not to be gauged by the crude forms in which they were expressed. In a chatty and easy manner the lecturer talked of the various races in Fiji, Solomon Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Papuan, concluding with an allusion to the community of Chinese Jews he had just visited in the interior of China.

The Governor, at the close, said—I told you we should have an interesting lecture and I think my anticipations and yours have been realised. We have had a lecture culled by some American humour, and whatever Shanghai may have thought we certainly do not think we have had too much anthropology and ethnology this afternoon. We look forward to having a great deal more of it when the books which Mr. Bainbridge promises us are published. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you will join with me in expressing our gratitude for the interesting lecture we have had.

A round of applause terminated the proceedings.

MACAO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

January 3.

SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA.

The rumour current last week that the Government is going to appoint a committee to take charge of the affairs of this institution turns out to be correct. The confirmation came by last mail and the order was published in the *Diario da Governo*. The Government will appoint three nominees, while the members will have the right of nominating two to the committee; in one word, the institution will be turned into a government institution. It is not yet known what remuneration the three government nominees will receive, but I believe they will draw handsome sums yearly.

MYSTERIOUS HOUSES.

There are at present in various parts of this city some houses, which cannot be termed either boarding houses, hotels, schools or military barracks; still I find that they are crowded with men, some times dressed in Chinese and another time in semi-European style. I would draw the attention of the Government to the sanitary conditions of these houses, for it is a well known fact that wherever a large number of Chinese congregate, cleanliness is not regarded. It is best that these places should be looked after now when plague and other diseases are not rife, lest they prove to be hot-beds of plague when the spring comes round.

MONEY ORDERS.

From yesterday the Post Office here began to issue money orders on Hongkong, and vice versa. The largest sum that can be remitted at one time is \$400, and the commission is one per cent.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is now beautifully fine, cold and dry, and there are many shooting parties round about the neighbouring villages.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday, the 3rd Jan., at 4 p.m. The C.P.R. str. *Athena* arrived at Yokohama at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 3rd Dec., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she was due to arrive at midnight on Wednesday, the 3rd Jan. The S.N.K. str. *Tartar* arrived in New York on the 31st Dec. The O.S.S. & C.M. chartered str. *Saint Bede* left Singapore on the 3rd inst., and is due here on the 11th inst. The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar*, from Japan is due here on or about Sunday, a.m. The Ind.-China str. *Kusan*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 3rd Jan., at 6 p.m.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS POGGITT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE VALUE OF A SIGNBOARD.

Re Wing Chun Wai Koo firm ex parte Lam Hang Chup, Mr. d'Almeida v Castro (cf Messrs Bratton, Hett and Goldring) appeared for the petitioning creditors. The petition, he said, stated that the firm carried on business at 22 Circular Quay as land dealers. They owed \$500 due on two promissory notes, the act of bankruptcy being a notice of suspension of payment of debts issued by the firm. An interim receiving order was made on the application of the creditor and granted on the ground that some of the creditors had entered the premises and started removing the goods of the debtors.

His Lordship (referring to the petition)—What does good-will mean?

Mr. d'Almeida—The signboard and name.

His Lordship—A signboard is not worth much.

Mr. d'Almeida—The Chinese value it. One signboard was recently sold for \$50,000.

His Lordship—Is it an emblem of good-will?

Mr. d'Almeida—There was another sold for \$27,400.

The application was granted.

CHUN LA MING ex parte LAM SHUN MAN.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, appearing for the petitioning creditor, said an arrangement had been made with the creditors, by which his client's claim had been secured and he now wished to withdraw his application.

His Lordship—Tell us something about the arrangement.

Mr. Holmes—I am not in a position to do so, my Lord.

His Lordship—That is not sufficient to withdraw it.

Mr. Dixon—I appear for one of the creditors and was not aware of this arrangement. I am sure my client would not agree to this arrangement. Would your Lordship allow it to stand over?

His Lordship—Yes. Directly you come into bankruptcy you must take your chance.

Mr. Holmes—I may say that I have seen a list signed by the Chinese creditors.

His Lordship—It must stand over. The other creditors must have an opportunity of appearing.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (CUNNING JUDGE).

BREAKING A SUBMARINE CABLE.

The hearing was resumed of the action in which the China and Japan Electric and Telephone Co., Ltd., claimed \$1,000 from the China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff company by the breaking of their submarine cable in the harbour by the defendants' steamship *Rubi*.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. G. C. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), appeared for the plaintiff company, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. B. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon), represented the defendant company.

The witnesses called yesterday were Mr. W. L. Carter, manager of the plaintiff company, who gave evidence of the damage and that the amount paid for repair was considerably more than the amount claimed; Mr. F. G. Figg of the Observatory, who spoke of the weather at the time of the occurrence; Mr. A. W. L. L. engineer in the employ of Messrs. M. Donald and Co., who declared he would only raise anchor in a typhoon, with half his boilers not working, under protest; and Captain Christie, who did not consider the *Rubi* should have gone to her buoy in the condition that she was, but that she should have called a tug and proceeded to a safe anchorage.

Mr. Pollock, addressing his Lordship, said that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the jury, because in the first place there was no doubt the *Rubi* had dropped her anchor somewhere off North Point on August 30th at 12.30. What was substantially alleged was that she dropped her anchor on plaintiffs' cable. Assuming that she dropped her anchor inside the cable area and that as a result she broke the Company's cable, the mere fact of dropping her anchor there could not be said to be negligence. As his Lordship knew, the mere fact that damage was done either by a ship or by a horse that ran away or by anything moving which belonged to defendants did not entitle the plaintiffs to recover, and he thought plaintiffs' legal adviser had not taken the proper view when they had put in their claim the allegation of negligence. They submitted that there was no evidence of such neglect. They knew from the evidence that there certainly were gusts of wind at 12.30 on August 30th, accompanied by rain. It was true plaintiffs' witnesses were not disposed to admit there was as much density of rain as mentioned in the defendants' statement. Still they knew there were that morning overcast skies, with rain and squalls of wind. The question to be submitted to the jury was whether having regard to the circumstances the *Rubi* was negligent in dropping her anchor where she did. The plaintiffs' suggestion of what they ought to have done took them back to the afternoon of the 29th. They suggested that defendants ought to have been towed to a place of safety on that afternoon. Another allegation was that they ought to have been towed away or steamed away by daylight next morning. All this vista of possibilities was laid before them by the plaintiffs. In considering that, one was forcibly reminded of the observation which was made in the case of a horse bolting and doing damage at home.

The learned judge said in the course of his judgment: "Of course if you are going to take us back and back, if the horse and carriage had not left the mews, the accident would not have occurred at all."

His Lordship—Well, the horse went off on its own action. A steamboat could not do that.

Mr. Pollock, continuing, said they might argue that if the cable had not been there it would not have been damaged by the anchor, and if the *Rubi* had not been in Hongkong, had she been in Manila, there would not have been any damage done. He submitted that a line must be drawn somewhere. Defendants would never be able to escape from the charge of negligence if his friend's arguments were upheld. He submitted that the whole question the jury had to consider was what took place between leaving the buoy at 11.45 and when she dropped her anchor. Plaintiffs were practically trying to make defendants insurers of the safety of their cable. In conclusion, Mr. Pollock said there was no case of negligence to go to a jury and judgment should therefore be given for defendants without calling a witness for the defence.

His Lordship did not agree with this view and said the jury having heard one side should hear the other.

Mr. Pollock then addressed the jury, indicating the case for the defendants. He stated there was no neglect on the part of the captain of the *Rubi* in weighing anchor in the circumstances. A curious suggestion had been made by a very positive witness the previous day, Mr. Webb, that a ship like the *Rubi* with only one of her two boilers going must be treated as partially disabled. That was most remarkable evidence, but he would be able to call evidence that the *Rubi* herself had actually gone all the way to Manila with one boiler and that an old vessel, the *Peal*, had gone both ways with one boiler. He would also be able to show the jury that considerable pressure could be kept up with only one boiler. Of course she could not go as fast with one boiler as with two, but when there was only one boiler in use a donkey engine was employed to do auxiliary work, and he would be able to show that in smooth water the difference between one boiler and two was only a few knots, something between 12 knots and 14. Mr. Webb's argument that a ship like the *Rubi* under one boiler not being able to go more than half her ordinary speed was absurd. The *Rubi* herself going to Manila with one boiler in use had maintained an average speed of nine knots, while the *Peal* in similar circumstances had only dropped about two knots on her speed. It was absurd to say that one boiler would not give more than half speed. Knowing how horse-power was applied to steamers, they knew that if it was desired to increase a vessel's speed a knot or two above her economical speed her horse-power had to be increased enormously to get the extra knot or two. So with one boiler, as opposed to two, in smooth water and under favourable conditions the difference in a steamer's speed would only be one or two knots. Proceeding, he asked the jury to remember that the typhoon did not reach typhoon force. Captain Morrison in his evidence said he did not think much about it because he pulled up anchor and steamed away that evening. They must know from their own knowledge that the cry of wolf was raised in the colony when there was no wolf. Signals were hoisted, numerous notices issued, but nothing happened. The typhoon had been somewhere no doubt, but there had been many false alarms. It was suggested that they ought to have gone to Kowloon Bay or somewhere else before they did, but he would call evidence to show that other two steamers did not leave till after they did. When the *Rubi* left after for Kowloon Bay she experienced signals and blinding rain which made it impossible to see 100 yards ahead. In these circumstances the Captain thought it prudent to drop anchor. Plaintiffs asked them to say that that was imprudent and that the Captain was negligent. In fact the plaintiffs almost seemed to think that the Captain ought to have thought far more of prospective damage to the cable than to look after his ship and avoid drifting or running into other ships. They seemed to think that their cable was far more important than reasonable and prudent navigation, and he thought the jury would agree with him that it was reasonable and prudent navigation to drop his anchor as he did, wherever he was, even inside the area, having regard to the blinding rain. So far as the captain was concerned, he had been all along under the impression that he had dropped his anchor outside the cable area. Even if the jury came to the conclusion that the captain had dropped his anchor there, he thought from the evidence they would come to the conclusion that it was certainly not due to negligence on his part.

Evidence was then called for the defence. Captain Norton, of the *Rubi*, bore out the statement of counsel. Referring to the pulling up of the anchor on the occasion in question, he said something came up with the anchor which was handed to him by the chief officer. He had sailed several ships when they had only one boiler in use.

Cross-examined—When anchored at the dock buoy he was not aware that any notices of a typhoon had been issued by the Observatory. On the 29th he knew the barometer was falling but did not notice it before. Apart from having seen the signal up it had not occurred to him that there was a typhoon about. When he saw the signal hoisted he did not take any steps to inquire whether the Observatory had issued any notices. If he had known that a notice had been issued that a typhoon threatened to approach South China

within 24 hours, he would still have gone to his buoy, he had not been told by Mr. Goddard or Mr. Gordon that that was the first great mistake he had made. It was the duty of the captain of a ship to take his vessel to a safe anchorage in case of a storm. If he neglected to do that, and the storm reached its height, he would be responsible for any damage done. When he got to the buoy the black drum was hoisted instead of the red, which indicated that a typhoon was coming; at that time his ship's boilers were empty, and he could not have got steam up for some time. It was quite possible to lie out the typhoon at his buoy, but he did not intend doing so. He did not consider it would have been more prudent, in view of all the warnings, to have sent for a tug to assist him to get away. The squall which occurred at 12.30 on the day in question was one of the things that could not be anticipated. When at Kellett Island he considered more of these squalls were likely; a second squall struck his vessel before he knew it. It was of a very blinding character, and he was heading towards the P. and O. in Kowloon Bay when it struck him. Assuming the anchor, with 105 fathoms of chain out, to be in the centre of the telephone area, that would put his ship just without the area. During the time he was anchored near the area his anchors did not drag; he knew this because the ship was sheering. Witness was certain he was anchored outside the area. The letter to the Eastern Extension Cable Co. (put in) was written by him.

He stated therein that while taking his vessel to a safe anchorage on the previous afternoon he was forced, through stress of weather, to anchor just off the cable ground. He kept steaming up all night on his anchors in case he ran foul of the cables. Next morning, when he began to heave up the anchors, he found that he had broken the cable. He thought he had taken anchor bearings just beyond the cable grounds, but during the foul weather his bearings were not reliable.

Witness did not at any time think they were in the cable ground.

W. G. Lawson said in August last he was acting as Chief Officer on the *Rubi*. He had been six and a half years on the China coast, and had had a master's certificate for twelve years. About 11.50 on the morning of the 30th August the *Rubi* left her buoy at Hungnam, and proceeded towards Kowloon Bay. On the way they struck a severe squall, and dropped the port anchor for a few minutes. When the squall cleared away they heave up the engines very put ahead, and the *Rubi* proceeded. Then a second squall came up with very thick rain, which was coming down so severe that witness could not face it. About ten minutes after it came on the captain ordered him to let go the anchors, which he did. The ship was sheering all the time, and the engines were being kept worked slowly ahead to keep the strain off the cables. The ship did not drag at all. Witness bore short on both anchors, and then took up the starboard. Afterwards he heave up the port anchor, and found a piece of cable on it. At the time of the second squall, witness could not see ten feet ahead. Dropping the anchors in such a case was a prudent thing to do, as otherwise they might have drifted down on a steamer which was lying on their starboard quarter. Witness was previously in the *Rubi* when she had only one boiler and went from Hongkong to Manila at a speed of ten knots an hour.

Cross-examined—He could not explain how it was that the typhoon signal hoisted at 7.30 a.m. was not seen for two hours. They were all busy on the decks at the time. The telephone cable was not pulling at their anchor. It was not true that their anchor was pulled out at the bow by the telephone cable. The piece of cable produced showed that it had been cut on the one side and broken on the other. He did not feel any shock when it was brought up.

Captain Almond spoke to having sailed one of the Company's old ships to and from Manila with only one boiler in use. The average speed to Manila was 7.3 and the return journey nine knots. He had commanded the *Rubi* since she was launched at Glasgow, but he was home on leave last year.

The hearing was again adjourned.

ANTI-TEA DUTY LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Council of the Anti-Tea Duty League was held at the League's offices, London, when Sir West Ridgeway presided. During the past few months the League has addressed nearly 500 Parliamentary candidates, exclusive of members who are going to stand for their constituencies again, as to their views on the question of the reduction of the existing duty on tea, and in reply has received an almost universal expression of sympathy with the object of the League, whilst more than half the candidates have pledged themselves to support any measure for the remission of the duty being levied on tea in the event of the League's plan of campaign for agitation during the general election was discussed and decided upon. There will be a renewal of the propaganda on lines somewhat similar to those employed last spring. Arrangements have been made to post the hearings not only of London, but of several provincial cities and towns, with a striking pictorial appeal to the electors in general, and for the distribution in various constituencies of the League's literature dealing with the taxation of tea. A record of the hearing display which attracted so much attention early in the year may be expected during the month preceding polling day at the elections.

One way and another everything's jolly odd, I mean, we're all such frauds. We all say things we don't mean, and do things we don't believe in, and play Old Harry generally with honesty. B'Jove, it's quite amazing. "Drum" in *The World*.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 4th January.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZLELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A WATCH.

David Hamilton, a stoker on H.M.S. *Alacrity*, was charged with the larceny of a watch from East Street on Wednesday night.

Defendant pleaded not guilty, stating that he paid \$1.50 for the watch.

Complainant stated that defendant entered his shop on the evening in question and asked to be shown some watches. He was handed the one before the court, and ran away with it.

P. C. 103 said he saw the defendant running eastward along Queen's Road on Wednesday night. He stopped him and asked what was wrong. Defendant said a lot of Chinamen struck him in East Street, and he was trying to get away from them. The complainant then came up and charged Hamilton with the theft of the watch. Defendant said he was holding the watch in his hand when the Chinamen struck him, and he ran away. He paid \$1.50 for the article.

W. Porter, seaman on H.M.S. *Hogge*, was called for the defence. He said he met the defendant at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the Naval Cantonment. They stayed there until about 6.15 p.m. and then journeyed down to East Street. The defendant went into complainant's shop and bargained for the watch in question, but as he could not make a bargain, left and returned later, when he beat the defendant down to \$1.50 from \$4. The shopkeeper wished to see the money, and Hamilton pulled out a handful and put some twenty cent pieces on the counter. The complainant said some of the money was bad, and the defendant denied it. An argument followed, during which a crowd of Chinese gathered around, and witness next saw the defendant running down the street, with the complainant in pursuit. He could not say whether defendant took the money away.

The defendant stated that while arguing about the bad money a Chinaman gave him a "crack on the jaw" from behind. On looking round he saw a crowd, and "went for all he was worth."

His Worship said that according to the story for the defence there was actually a sale, and as he was inclined to believe that story he found that there could not be any larceny. The defendant would therefore be discharged.

ANOTHER ROGUE'S ACT.

Hendry Shadrack, of H.M.S. *Arrow*, was charged with the larceny of a small camphor-wood box from a shop in Queen's Road.

Defendant denied the charge. He said he was a married man with a wife and child, and was bearing the blame of "another rogue," who put the box in his hands.

The case was adjourned.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

BREACH OF MORPHINE ORDINANCE.

Inspector Collett charged Lim Fat and Lau Yau with a breach of the Morphine Ordinance by administering morphine not having been prescribed by a medical practitioner.

They were convicted and each ordered to pay a fine of \$30, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Considerable time was occupied in hearing a charge of larceny preferred against Chan Fung, who was accused of stealing gold bangles, diamond rings, jade-stones, gold chains and other jewellery to the total value of \$856.50 from Yik Tung Cheung, of 91 Hollywood Road, on December 24th. A man and another woman were charged with receiving the articles, knowing them to have been stolen.

The case for the prosecution was that when complainant missed the jewellery on the night in question he awoke, the first defendant, raised the alarm that burglars had been in the house. A witness stated that the first defendant came to her and asked her to keep some jewellery for her. The case was adjourned.

IMPENDING RETIREMENT OF SIR HALDIDAY MACARTNEY.

COUNSELLOR OF SIX CHINESE MINISTERS. His Excellency Wang Tsai-hsi, the new Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, who is now in America, will arrive in London some time before Christmas to relieve the retiring Minister, Chang, and to take up his residence at the Legation in Portland Place.

A very important and interesting event hangs on this change, for so soon as the ex-Minister and his successor shall have obtained an audience of the King Sir Haldiday Macartney, who since 1876 has served the Chinese Government as English Counsellor and Secretary to its representative in Portland Place, will retire from that important office.

Sir Haldiday Macartney is seventy-two years of age. He was formerly a surgeon in the Army, and served in the Chinese War (1860) and in the war against the Taipings. He was for some time director of the Imperial Arsenal at Nanking, and came to England in 1876 with Kwo, who became first Chinese Minister in this country—first, indeed, in 1885, and he is a Knight Grand Cross, Imperial Order of the Double Dragon, of China. It is not likely that any successor in office will be appointed to him.

—Daily Graphic.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report: On the 4th at 11.55 a.m. The barometer was 30.44, and fell over the Loo-choo and Formosa.

A shallow area of low pressure appears to be lying over the Pacific to the South of the Loo-choo, and the belt of high pressure lies now over the Lower Yangtze and S. Japan.

Strong monsoon is still indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast—Moderate N. winds; fair.

LONG. HING & CO.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS CAMERAS. NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

N. & G. SPECIAL B. 1 PLATE CAMERA, Fitted with ZEISS "PROFAR" Lens, Yellow Screen, and Leather Case	\$300.00
N. & G. "NYDIA" POCKET CAMERA 1 PLATE, Fitted with ROSS Biconcave Lens and Leather Case	135.00
ROSS FOCAL PLANE CAMERA 1 PLATE, with 3 Dark Slides and Leather Case	140.00
No. 3a. FOLDING POCKET KODAK, with B. & L. PLASTIGMAT Lens	150.00
" 4 SCREEN FOCUS " " GOERZ Lens	140.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " " " "	135.00
" 3a. FOLDING POCKET " " " "	120.00

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

JUST UNPACKED.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS FOR THE SEASON.
SMART READY-MADE COSTUMES,
FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, GLOVES AND MOTOR CAPS.

HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKING, MODE DE PARIS.

By our French Dressmaker, whose work has often been outgrown by French Journals.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1905.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY
ATTHE ROBINSON
PIANO CO., LD.

One Gets a Poor Return from a Piano if it is a mere Article of Furniture. Attach the Apollo Pianos and all Music is at your command. Concert, a Dance or Programme in a moment. \$200.00 upwards. Hire or Hire Purchase System.

RACHALS' PIANOS
\$550. FORMERLY \$670.

JUST UNPACKED

IN NEW STORE,
BECHSTEIN,
STEINWAY,
KRAUSS,
HAAKE,
RACHALS,
WERNER.

A STOCK UNEQUALLED
IN THE COLONY.

HIRE OR CREDIT.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

TYPEWRITERS

CLEANED, REPAIRED, OVERHAULED.

TYPEWRITING WORK UNDER-
TAKEN. Charges moderate.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO

(late of the Hongkong Typewriting Bureau)

34, Queen's Road Central (Second Floor).

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Storerooms will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.

Wm. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1905.

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LTD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,

Manager,

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 8th August 1905

A. LING & CO.,

FURNITURE STORE

PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY

WARE, &c. &c.; and FOOCHOW

LAQUERED WARE.

68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERWEAR,

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES,

GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

BLANKETS, TRUNKS,

EBONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.

No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Any Order Promptly Attended To.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.

DR. NEWELL WILSON,

DENTIST.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the

General Post Office and opposite to the Side

entrance to the Hongkong Hotel).

Hongkong, July 5th, 1905.

NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Reading, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.7, 5th Bk. Luber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUBSCRIBERS TO ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

Subscribers are requested to forward their Subscriptions to the undersigned not later than the 15th inst.

W. C. D. TURNER,
Hon. Treasurer,
Care of H. & S. BANK,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1906. [152]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE antiken Verordnungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats zu Canton werden während des Jahres 1906 durch das "ORIENTALISCHES LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgt.

Canton, den 31. 12. 1905.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

WANTED.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE in Good Position on Higher Levels for a long lease from 1st MAY next.

Apply to—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th January, 1906. [154]

LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO. HAMBURG.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

ASSETS PER 31st DECEMBER, 1904, Mks. 55,000,000—equal to £2,400,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for Hongkong and China, are prepared to accept LIFE and ANNUITY Insurance, according to the ACCIDENT Policies at the most liberal terms ever offered in the East.

SIEMSEN & CO. 155
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ES. "FERNANDEZ HERMANOS."

FROM MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are to be taken from alongside.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [151]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PYRRHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on or after the 4th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 5th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [19-10]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PATROCLOS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on or after the 6th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 10th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 13th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906. [19-10]

FOR LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

\$300,000 on GOOD LEASEHOLD PROPERTY in Hongkong to be approved by the Lender. Rate of Interest, present current rate amongst Chinese. Particulars of property and amounts required to be sent to—

"MORTGAGE,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1906. [134]

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

FOR 1905.

Complete Edition \$10.00

Small 6.00

Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers

AUCTIONS

[BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE].
PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.
Known as "THE METROPOLIS HOTEL," to be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION.
On THURSDAY,

the 11th day of January, 1906, at 3 p.m., at his SALE ROOM, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BEING all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Shaokwan Road, Victoria, Hongkong, containing an area of 207,900 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1705. The said premises are held for the term of 999 years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 1st day of February, 1904, subject to the payment of the Annual Crown Rent of \$473 and to the performance of the Lessee's covenants in the said Crown Lease reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,

Vendor's Solicitor,

or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

[BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE].

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

On MONDAY,

the 15th day of January, 1906, at 3 p.m., at their SALES ROOMS, the following

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria, in the Colony

of Hongkong, viz—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of MARINE LOT No. 104, containing by superficial measurement 2,800 square feet and having a frontage to Queen's Road Central of 30 feet and 6 inches, or thereabouts, and a depth of 99 feet.

On this Section stand the very valuable house and premises known as No. 35 Queen's Road Central. All the said premises are held for the residue of a term of 994 years, granted by a Crown Lease of MARINE LOT No. 104, and which Lease is dated 16th April, 1859.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [135]

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE 1906 RACE MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, and

Two FOLLOWING DAYS, not on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd March, as previously arranged for.

ENTRIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, 20th JANUARY NEXT.

In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [147]

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR

DRAMATIC CLUB.

"THE NEW BOY,"

A PASTORAL PLAY IN THREE ACTS.

By ARTHUR LAW,

will be produced on

FRIDAY, 12th January, 1906.

SATURDAY, 13th

MONDAY, 15th

PRICES ... \$3, \$2 and \$1.

Sailors and Soldiers in uniform Half-price to Pit Stalls and Pit.

Booking Office at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Open on and after MONDAY, 8th January, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day.

M. S. NORTHCOTE,

Business Manager.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [148]

WEI-HAI-WEI SCHOOL.

EDUCATION for the Sons of Europeans

under qualified and experienced Masters.

MAGNIFICENT CLIMATE. NEW

SCHOOL HOUSE in an excellent position by the sea. RECREATIONS—Cricket,

Football, Sea Bathing, Boating, etc.

School RE-OPENED February 6th.

HERBERT L. BEER, L.C.P.,

Head Master.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. [2832]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH. THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE

and KYNOC'S SPORTING

CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in

all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. ALL GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

DANCE PROGRAMMES.

FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC DANCES.

MENU CARDS.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

Specimens and Quotations forwarded on application to

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT

"Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1905. [2844]

MAP OF THE SIKIANG OR WEST RIVER

From HONGKONG to WUCHOWFU.

Showing the Ports and Calling Places.

Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897.

Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897

NOTICES OF FIRMS

MR. CHATER PAUL CHATER was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st inst.

VERNON & SMYTH.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1906. [132]

WE beg to give Notice that we will RESUME BUSINESS at No. 29 & 31, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL on the 10th January.

CHEONG LEE & Co.
Furniture Dealers.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [127]

MR. WILLIAM BARKER is no longer employed by our Firm and is not authorised to sell Electric Goods for us or represent us in any way.

Hongkong, 27th December, 1905.
E. C. WILKS & CO.

AS and from the 1st JANUARY, 1906, the business of E. C. WILKS & Co. will be carried on under the style and title of "WILKS & JACK" in lieu of E. C. WILKS & Co. EDWARD CHARLES WILKS and WILLIAM CHARLES JACK being the SOLE PARTNERS of the Firm and only representatives of the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. in Hongkong and South China.

EDWARD CHARLES WILKS.
WILLIAM CHARLES JACK.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1905. [2243]

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS for Hongkong for the above Society, in the place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON,
General Manager for the East.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [92]

OCEAN ACIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

I HAVE this day APPOINTED Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & CO. AGENTS for the above Corporation, in place of Mr. F. KIENE, whose engagement has been terminated.

J. T. HAMILTON,
Manager for the East.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1905. [93]

NOTICE.

WHILE continuing to direct the Eastern Agencies of Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LD., I have, with their consent, established myself at Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, as a COMMISSION AGENT and GENERAL IMPORTER under the name of DOUGLAS GRAHAM.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905. [2887]

REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our office to KING'S BUILDINGS (3rd Floor, West Side).

MACDONALD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [121]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of Mr. A. R. MARTY has this day been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VUEX ROAD, opposite Messrs. W. POWELL & Co.'s premises, entrance from side-lane.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [122]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at Mr. H. RUTONJEE'S KOWLOON STORE, No. 36, Elgin Road and Mr. AH YAU'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT

MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.
Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices and Hongkong and Shanghai Agencies.

Al, ABC 5th Edition, Western Union Codes used.

All Letters Addressed to: MANAGER, MITSU BISHI CO., with name of place under.

BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU and HANKOW.

AGENCIES—
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.
MANILA: MACDONALD & Co.
CHINKIANG: GEARING & Co.
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies; the Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway; Sanyo, Kiushu and the other Principal Railways; Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

EXPORTERS OF COAL to Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Manila, North China, Korea ports and America.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shijaw, Yamaguchi and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzon Coal.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa) and Yashimochi Coal (Karatsu).

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order for Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1904 by the Company amounted to 1,530,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

Now and additional shafts at the Takashima Colliery have been completed and this well-known best and most economical steam coal in the EAST is now produced in abundance and can be supplied in any quantity.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1905. [108]

TO LET

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.
SPACIOUS GODOWN. Central position.
Apply to—
X. X. X.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [108]

TO LET.
POSSESSION from 1st February, 1906, No. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION, a Four-Roomed House known as DORABJEE'S GARDENS; commanding a Fine View of the whole Harbour.
Apply by letter to—"E. M. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. [123]

TO LET.
HOUSES IN AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Moderate rentals.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [89]

TO LET.
ONE ROOM suitable for Office and One Strong Room, lately occupied by the Taiwan Bank, Rent Moderate.
Apply to—
KANG LEE & CO.,
4, Queen's Road Central.
(Opposite Court House Hotel).
Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. [2809]

TO LET.
SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases.
Apply to—
CHUNG SHUN KOO,
First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [81]

TO LET.
SUITABLE for Office, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings.
Apply to—
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

TO LET.
NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads.
For full particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [82]

TO LET.
GODOWN. No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [78]

TO LET.
"THE EYRE," Peak.
1, DES VUEX VILLAS, Peak.
Nos. 5, 6 & 21, BELLIS TERRACE.
No. 8, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.
FURNISHED.
No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.
BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms. Low rental.
2nd FLOOR in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Ante-room and Lavatory, &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Offices.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1905. [83]

TO LET.
NO. 74, CAINE ROAD.
No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [80]

TO LET.
"TANG YUEN," No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, containing 18 Rooms and Bath Rooms; a well laid out Garden and Lawn. Full View of Harbour. Lately occupied as a First-Class Hotel. Part or whole of premises can be let.
Apply to—
LUK CHEUK MAN,
No. 81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [88]

Abbey's Effer-Salt

No more Constipation! No more Dyspepsia! No more Bilious attacks! No more Headaches! No more Kidney and Liver trouble!

You can be as certain that Abbey's Salt will conquer any disorder arising from the Stomach, Liver or Bowels, as you are that the sun rises in the East.

Costs but little to convince yourself, buy a bottle if in need.

Sold in two sizes by all Chemist and Stores, and by Watson, Ltd., and A. S. Watson, Ltd., Hong Kong.

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-EN-CHATELIE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

BEUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. -113

L'UNION OF PARIS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire at current rates.

SIEMSEN & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 1st January, 1904. -29

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1904. £17,161,299. -2

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £5,000,000
Subscribed CAPITAL, 2,750,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS, 3,001,266 12 9

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SUBWAY, TOMES & CO. Agents. Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. (1567)

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry. Coal Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Japan. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers, Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANO & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants. 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA
MATICO
GRIMAULT & CO. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Ulcers. The Capsules, under Copal, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the chronic cases.

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES
For Asthmatic people who suffer from oppression in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.
Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.
GRIMAULT & CO. PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

It does not appear to agree with our recent correspondence concerning this matter, far from regarding it as tinkering, hails it as a decided reform. He says:—In his minute of November 11 addressed to the Chief of the General Staff, the Secretary of State for War, enumerates the general principles which have been laid down by the Army Council to govern the future activities of that most important body of officers of whom Sir Neville Lytton is the titular chief. He then offers his best congratulations to Mr. Arnold-Forster and the Army Council, first for having discovered common ground upon which they can all take their stand, and next for having, as he hopes, immortalized themselves by a serious and statesmanlike attempt to graft upon the somewhat rebel British stem the greatest product of the school of Moltke. With the eight conclusions which the Army Council arrived at, and he further hopes and believes that the considerations set forth in the Secretary of State's minute will commend themselves to the judgment and intelligence of the Army and the nation.

That the manner of this announcement may not be entirely pleasing to some quarters of the War Office must be allowed, but the matter is of such infinitely greater importance than the manner that it would be hypocritical to dwell upon this point, and the only serious defect to be discovered in the Secretary of State's minute is the absence of all reference to India and the Indian Army. This defect may, and it is to be trusted will, be remedied by some further announcement; all that need be said now is that the General Staff system can be satisfactory which has not fully considered the special needs of India and has not been framed after collaboration with the best military advice at the disposal of the Government of India and the India Office.

The first conclusion at which the Army Council arrived in August last was that officers should be selected for the future General Staff on account of their individual abilities, and that the staff appointments of officers may now or hereafter change, and that the staff appointments of officers should not carry with them the office, or in other cases deprive their holders of a place on the General Staff list. The adoption of this principle as a basis for the future organization is in our opinion indispensable if the whole scheme is not to be wrecked as soon as launched. We have now and we shall always have, a number of first-rate officers in administrative and other appointments which are specifically labeled "General Staff." Most of these officers will either now or eventually be posted to the General Staff, and we cannot afford to raise any barriers which will shut out officers of ability wherever found from the chances of sharing in the advantages offered to the General Staff. The General Staff must be a career open to talent, and it cannot be so, under the conditions of the present system, if certain special appointments are given to the holders of them to a place on the General Staff list.

The particular merit of the new plan, which wisely adapts the spirit rather than the letter of foreign systems, is that it is essentially democratic, creates no favoured caste, and holds the door open wide to merit wherever found. Just as, under the Empire, the Marshal's baton was in the knapsack of every soldier, so we may say now that the honour of nomination to the General Staff, and the chance of sharing in the very important advantages offered, are open to every officer in the King's Army. No other principle can be satisfactory in a British Army, and the only qualifying provision, as indispensable under an Antientury as under a Republic, is that the aspirant to high honours must be endowed with the necessary qualifications for the employment to which he aspires, and must attain success by first deserving it through hard and continuous professional study.

The Secretary of State tells the Army that the future General Staff will not form a separate corps, and that the possession of a Staff College certificate, while most desirable, is not indispensable for appointment to the General Staff. This announcement will be welcomed by officers in distant garrisons who have little chance of preparing themselves for the examination tests, and are consequently handicapped in the race for success. There is nothing whatever in the principles laid down to prevent a first-rate regimental officer from being taken direct into the General Staff promotion if his superiors consider him qualified for the work.

It is certainly to be hoped that these excellent principles may receive in course of time even wider application. The commitments of the commanding officer of a regiment at home, for example, are ridiculously inadequate to the importance of the position. There are no bad regiments in the King's Army, but there are some bad commanding officers, and this will continue to be the case until we adopt the practice of India and pay our commanding officers on a scale commensurate with the importance of the position they hold. We can, and we should, make this post carefully so as to reserve a proportion of certain staff appointments, and of the higher commands, for commanding officers who have brought their regiments up to a high standard of efficiency. In nine cases out of ten the best regimental officer becomes the best staff officer. Success in the regiment should be an important stepping-stone to high command, and it is because the Secretary of State's minute contains nothing to minimize or depreciate the value of regimental experience, but rather implicitly acknowledges it with all the consequences, that the new General Staff system may be expected to obtain and retain the confidence of the Army.

To create an aristocracy of talent it is necessary to offer attractions to make it worth the while of good men to work hard, and the advantages offered by the Secretary of State seem to be sufficient and well-considered. The principle of accelerated promotion for the General Staff was recommended by the Fisher Committee. Nothing short of this can attract the best men, and we can afford to reserve a proportion of certain staff appointments, and of the higher commands, for commanding officers who have brought their regiments up to a high standard of efficiency. In nine cases out of ten the best regimental officer becomes the best staff officer. Success in the regiment should be an important stepping-stone to high command, and it is because the Secretary of State's minute contains nothing to minimize or depreciate the value of regimental experience, but rather implicitly acknowledges it with all the consequences, that the new General Staff system may be expected to obtain and retain the confidence of the Army.

It has very properly been laid down that the first list of General Staff officers shall be a short one. It is most important that no name should appear which does not command the entire and absolute confidence of the Army. A definite assurance would have been welcomed

that the Selection Board of General officers, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught will be consulted, and their advice followed, in the preliminary stage. The Army Council includes a civilian element, and this body is not consequently competent as a whole to decide between the conflicting claims of a number of meritorious officers, whereas the decision of the Selection Board will inspire universal confidence.

On the other hand it is perfectly legitimate that subsequent first appointments to the General Staff should be retained in the hands of the Chief of the General Staff. His office has not yet secured the pre-eminence at the War Office to which it is entitled, and to which the corresponding office at the Admiralty has attained. The Chief of the General Staff should be *prima inter pares*, and the Secretary for War has recognized, and rightly recognized, that "ultimately the position of the Chief of the General Staff will become so important that in order to secure continuity of action and ideas, it may be necessary to extend his tenure of office beyond that laid down in the present Regulations." That, in effect, is two principles which have done so much for the success of the German General Staff. If we cannot for the moment go further than Mr. Arnold-Forster has suggested, we can keep our eyes fixed on the ultimate goal, remembering that continuity of policy and the establishment of settled doctrines in relation to defence cannot be anticipated unless there is greater promise of permanence attaching to the post of Chief of the General Staff. But it is also true that we must first catch our Moltke before we pick him, and a really great chief of the General Staff, one who is not only a tactician, but a statesman, is a rare find. The experience required for the fulfilment of such an onerous task, and rendering him worthy of continuance in the exercise of his functions through a long term of years, is not to be discovered without diligent search.

The principles adopted by the Army Council and embodied in the Secretary of State's minute will tend, if wisely and firmly carried out in practice, to attract to the General Staff the best men in the Army, to create in course of time settled policy and settled doctrines; to prevent the initiation of impulsive and costly experiments, and to provide the country with that aristocracy of talent, independent of birth, influence, or means, which is absolutely indispensable for success in modern war. The writer concludes with a hope that the Army will not allow petty rivalries and ambitions to interfere with or mar the future success of a great work which, while safeguarding all legitimate interests and ambitions, is essentially directed towards the attainment of a national aim of the highest importance to the Army and the country.

CHINESE IN AMERICA.

PRACTICALLY NO EXCLUSION NOW.
It is becoming apparent that something radical must be done if general demoralization of the Chinese exclusion system is to be prevented, says a Washington despatch. The President's views of some weeks ago have frightened the immigration inspectors to such an extent that arrests of Chinese are very infrequent, and the officials of the Bureau of migration declare that the law is being violated with impunity. Inspectors dare not make arrests in some cases for fear of mistaking high-class Chinese for coolies, which fact, if discovered, they fear would result in their instant dismissal under the President's order. Accordingly, they prefer to wink at violations of the law rather than run the risk of losing positions. This Chinese "have discovered this state of affairs and are taking advantage of it. In certain districts not far from Washington recently a Chinese under arrest spat upon the face of an inspector and said: "The Chinese Minister will take care of you; you better get out."

It is reported at the Bureau here that a certain United States Judge in deciding a case of unlawful entry said that the evidence clearly proved the Chinese in question were lawfully in the United States, but he proposed to take his case to the Supreme Court to be decided. The result was a practical nullification of the law.

For Chinese have been deported since the President's order that in any civil period since the Exclusion Law was enacted, and practically every Chinese claiming to be of the excluded classes has been permitted to remain. The officials of the Immigration Bureau admit that this would hardly have been the case if the law had been strictly observed.

It is understood that Secretary McCall is greatly concerned over this lax enforcement of the law and will bring the matter up at a cabinet meeting. While the inspectors throughout the country have no warrant for believing that the Administration is trying to wink at the evasion of the law, something will have to be done to reassure them that if they do enforce the law without fear or favour they will not lose their own heads.

Inquiry among the Congressmen who are arriving from all parts of the country indicates that there will be no action whatever by Congress on the Chinese Exclusion Law. They are unanimous in the opinion that the law as it stands is all right and must be enforced. They regard the talk of a Chinese boycott as a mere bluff and are inclined to resent the suggestions for modifying the law.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF WORKMEN.

ENTOMBED IN AN INgot OF STEEL.
At Midvale on Nov. 19 a forty-ton steel ingot permeated with the blood and bones of two workmen was buried with the solemn rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The workmen who were so strangely laid away were John Forkin and Joseph Gassida, two foreign-born labourers, who met a horrible death. They were in a pit near a cupola containing 10,000 pounds of molten steel. A plug was being driven and the heavy fluid poured from the cupola and overboard them. The men were completely incinerated, and not a trace of them or their clothing was left.

The Midvale Steel Company was averse to selling the steel or using it, and it was decided to bury it with the rites of the church to which the unfortunate men had belonged. Accordingly, the forty-ton ingot, oval in shape, 28 feet long, 8 feet wide and 3 feet thick, was moved last week by a travelling crane to the rear of the machine shop, where a grave ten feet deep had been made. The great mass of metal was laid in the hole and a platform built over it, so that the burial services could be better performed.

A great crowd sought admission to the works, but only two sisters of Gassida, who depended upon him for support, and about 100 workmen who were on Sunday duty, were permitted to attend the services along with the officials of the company. All heads were bowed and flags were lowered to half staff while two priests conducted the services. After the sisters of Gassida had been laid away the great ingot was covered with earth and the funeral party dispersed. The grave of the men will be appropriately marked by the company.

DEATH OF CAMERON OF LOCHIEL.

The death occurred on Nov. 30, of Cameron of Lochiel, at his residence, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness-shire.

Donald Cameron of Lochiel was one of the finest examples of the 19th century Highland chief. He made no theatrical attempt to keep up feudal state, though he habitually wore the kilt, but he recognized to the full the peculiar responsibilities imposed on the modern Highland landowner by his ancestors' characteristic relations to dependants and tacksmen, now represented by tenants and crofters. In sentiment he was Celtic and Jacobite through and through, and he took a lively and active interest in everything Highland, as well as in the affairs of his country and his own people, who were deeply attached to him. Born in 1835, he was educated at Harrow, and decided at first to follow a diplomatic career, in which there is every reason to suppose he would have shone. He entered the service in 1852 and, after a short apprenticeship at minor European Courts, had the good fortune to be attached to Lord Elgin's 1857 mission to China. His father died in 1859, and having retired from the Diplomatic Service, Lochiel in 1868 entered Parliament as Conservative member for Inverness-shire. This seat he held until the extension of the franchise in 1885, when the overwhelming victory of Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh at the general election justified the old member's previous retirement. During his long tenure of the seat he had only once to fight for it—namely, in 1874, when he beat his Liberal opponent, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, by 25 votes, a modest victory, but which was particularly distinguished number of Parliament, but he justified his selection to serve on Lord Napier's Crofters Commission of 1883-4, on whose report the Crofters Act was founded. An equally congenial post was that of Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, which he held from 1874 to 1880. On the occasion of the opening of a Jacobite exhibition in Inverness in 1903, when, in company with Lord Leith, he received the freedom of the city of the Highlands, Lochiel came to the world some extremely interesting reminiscences of his intimate association at this period with her late Majesty. If ever there was a Jacobite, he said, Queen Victoria was one. She took the keenest interest in everything connected with the lost cause, Prince Charles's adventures, and kindred subjects. When he was in attendance she hardly ever spoke to him without alluding to the scenery of Highland Jacobitism, or some kindred topic. "The crofters," he added, a statement of the Duke of Cumberland at Windsor, he was rather overgrown with weeds, and he never heard of the gardener being taken to task for neglect on that head. These reminiscences which did no wrong to the late Queen, whose Jacobitism was sentimentally sincere and enthusiastic. It was hereditary, of course, for ancestors of his, chiefs of the Clan Cameron, had taken a prominent part in every Scottish rising for the Stuarts, from the Revolution down. The Donald Cameron of Lochiel who played so notable a rôle at Culloden escaped to France, and was there given the command of the regiment of Albany.

On retiring from Parliament the late chief devoted himself energetically to local affairs. He received the Lord Lieutenant of Inverness-shire on the death of the late Lord Lovat, and he was convener of the county council from its institution, and proved himself an excellent chairman. It will, indeed, be admitted by those who knew him in every respect an example to them all. He married Lady Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and is succeeded in the chieftainship of Cameron and the Lochiel estate by his son, Captain Donald, who served in the Boer war, first with his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, and afterwards with Lovat's Scouts.

A CALENDRIAL COINCIDENCE.

A correspondent of the *Strait Times* writes:—Can any Anglo-Chinese scholar kindly inform me how it is that Christmas Day always either falls on the third day after the Chinese T'ungchih festival (which is a national holiday in China) or on the fourth day, when there is an intercalary month in the Chinese year? In 1903 there was an extra fifth month in the Chinese year, and T'ungchih fell on 21st December.

In 1904 and 1905 it fell on 22nd December. Next year there will be an intercalary fourth month, and it will be on 23rd December.

Xmas is known to the old Malacca Babas as the Portuguese New Year and there is a saying which runs as follows:—

"Tapi anpat hari lepas T'ungchih (the Heekien pronunciation for T'ungchih) from *bahara* Sema! i.e. three or four days after T'ungchih comes Xmas."

The majority of Malacca Babas are the descendants of Heekien men. T'ungchih is the pronunciation in the Mandarin dialect.

COREAN FATALISM.

The Korean equivalent for "Kismet" is "Unsu." A writer in the *Saint Paul* asserts that the Koreans are fatalists, and believe that the great roll of fate, "Unsu," rules the destinies of men. He cannot be prophetic, he cannot be argued with, he cannot be bribed, he cannot be reasoned, beyond the range of reason, ever swooping on with all mortals entangled in his train. A few rise with him, but most fall. "The other day, on a walk by the city wall," continues the writer, "I saw a man sitting at the wayside smoking a long pipe. We fell into conversation and touched on politics. 'The whole business,' says he, 'is comforting thought, as it relieves a man from all sense of responsibility or sorrow over past failures. 'Unsu' explains everything, and all men so soon and so understand it. A belief in the fatal law of 'Unsu' occupies the innermost chamber of Korea's soul. If I fail in business it is 'Unsu.' If I am dirty and miserable it is 'Unsu.' If the State falls no one is to blame, for no man can withstand 'Unsu.'"

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Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS. [17]

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1905.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to		Leave	Connecting S. steamers		Due at	Due at
COLOMBO		HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to		MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
			MARSEILLES & LONDON		(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
		Tons Noon Saturday	Tons Saturday			Friday
ARCADIA	7000	Feb. 10	BRITANNIA	7000	Mar. 10	Mar. 16
DELHI	8000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA	10000	Mar. 24	Mar. 30
DONGOLA	8000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA	10000	April 7	April 13
DELTA	8000	Mar. 24	MOULTON	10000	April 21	April 27
OCEANA	7000	April 7	MARHORA	10500	May 5	May 11
			Sunday			Saturday
ARCADIA	7000	April 21	VICTORIA	7000	May 20	May 26
DEVANIA	8000	May 5	HIMALAYA	7000	June 3	June 9
DONGOLA	8000	May 19	INDIA	8000	June 17	June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express
Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time
of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave	Leave	Leave
	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
† JAPAN	about	about	about
SUMATRA	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 31
NUBIA	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Apr. 14
† JAVIA	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	May 12
FORMOSA	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

† "JAPAN," "CEYLON" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent. [270]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

**REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th Jan., at 10 A.M.
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPIN MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th Jan., at 10 A.M.
THE CHARTERED S.S.	"TRIUMPH"	THURSDAY, 11th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW	"FRITHJOF"	About MONDAY, 15th Jan., at 10 A.M.
These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.		
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.		
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vieux Road Central.		

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LOGGERS.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY 31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 28th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 14th March
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ ETTEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 6th June
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 20th June
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 4th July
OLDENBURG	WEDNESDAY 18th July
BAVERN	WEDNESDAY 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 15th August
PRINZ ETTEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship
"GNEISENAU" Captain Dolte, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 15th January. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 16th January, and Passes
will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 16th January.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906. [5]

**REGULAR
STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK.**

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR
COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

1905.

"ATHOLL" ... 12th Jan.

"PATHAN" ... 23rd Jan.

"ST. GEORGE" ... to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents. [2105-2135]

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1906.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. [100]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of January
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of January
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of February
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1905. [16]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE
via NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR
SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WIL-
HELMSHAFFEN, HERBERTSHOFER,
MATULI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th January, at NOON, the
Steamship "HEINZ WALDEMAR,"
Captain W. Foy, will be despatched for the above
Ports on or about TUESDAY, 9th inst.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For Further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents. [98]

Hongkong, 14th December 1905.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES**

**FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.**

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN,"

Captain Gregory, will be despatched for the above
Ports on or about TUESDAY, 9th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent. [2]

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906.

**FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.**

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APGAR,"

Captain E. Foy, will be despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents. [143]

Hongkong, 4th January, 1906.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH,"

Captain Ross, will be despatched for the above
port on TUESDAY, 16th January.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents. [96]

Hongkong, 21st November, 1905.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

**FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND
ANTWERP.**

THE Steamship

"GLEN TURET,"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as above
on or about TUESDAY, 16th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents. [101]

Hongkong, 28th December, 1905.

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above
Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at
NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [142]

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1906.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

**FORMARSEILLES HAVRE, ANTWERP
(DIRECT).**

Taking Cargo to LONDON with prompt
transshipment at Marseilles.

Calling at MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND COLOMBO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KOUANG-SI,"

Captain Barillon, will be despatched as above
on or about the 6th February, 1906.

This Steamer has accommodation for Pas-
sengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars,
apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent. [2906]

Hongkong, 27th December, 1905.

